1996 में शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है।

इस समय नेयवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन परियोजना का कार्यान्विपादन कर रही है, जो कि कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रही है। किंतु, स्रोतों की कठिनाई के कारण परियोजना के निजी क्षेत्र को स्थानान्तरित किए जाने की संभावना का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Imposition of cess on coal by Bihar

3126. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revenue income of Bihar from coal and its royalty has decreased considerably despite raising the royalty of coal by Government in the absence of cess on coal previously imposed by the State Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Bihar Government has sought the permission of the Central Government for imposing cess on coal in the State to increase in revenue from coal;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to refuse the permission to impose cess on coal by Bihar; if so, what action Government propose to take to compansate the losses being suffered by it in the absence of cess on coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b) The cess on coal imposed by State Government of Bihar has been struck down by the Courts of Law. After revision of rates of royalty on coal w.e.f. 1.8.1991, the accrual to the Government of Bihar on the basis of the new rates of royalty is less than the revenue from earlier rates of royalty and cess put together. Actual royalty and cesses paid by Coal India Limited to Bihar during 1989-90 was Rs. 676.52 crores. Royalty that would have accrued had the revised rates of royalty on coal been made applicable during 1989-90 is estimated at 541.39 crores. The decrease is on account of the fact that the State Government was earlier charging very high rates of cesses.

(c) No such request appears to have been received in the Ministry of Coal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Consequent upon the striking down of cesses on coal by courts of law, for most of the States, Government of India have increased the rates of royalty on coal w.e.f. 1.8.1991. While increasing the rates of royalty, Government has to balance the revenue needs of the State Governments with the interests of coal consumers. In such an exercise, it is not always possible to protect the revenues of individual States.

Constitution of J.B.C.C.

3127. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Bipartite Committee on Coal (J.B.C.C.) has been constituted (Coal Wage Committee);

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee;

(c) if not, what are the causes for delay;

(d) by when the J.B.C.C. is likely to hold its first meeting; and

(e) whether any time limit was fixed for completion of the work by J.B.C.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The constitution is held up because fresh verification of the number of workers with each union has not taken place. But even on the basis of old verification there are some anomalies which are being sorted out by Chairman, CIL in consultation with the JBCCI-IV.

(d) It is for the Chairman, CIL and JBCCI-IV to constitute JBCCI-V and to decide date and time of the meeting.

(e) The consultation is on but no time Limit has been fixed. The Ministry is not in the picture since this is within the purview of Chairman, CIL and JBCCI-IV and this is the practice prevalent in all other Central PSUs.

Import of coal from Indonesia

3128. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering import of coal from Indonesia for the country's industrial sector as well as for thermal power generation;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for import of coal from Indonesia;

(c) whether the indigenous availability of coal is not sufficient to meet the demand of industrial sector as well as for thermal power generation; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to boost production of coal and to remove pilferage etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (b) No permission from Government in the Ministry of Coal is necessary for importing coal In case any person wants to import coal he may do so subject to the provisions of import policy and payment of applicable Import Duty.

(c) According to the projections for 1992-93 demand for raw coal has been estimated at 247.30 million tonnes. Barring a part of the requirement of high grade Coking Coal, the availability of indigenous coal will be adequate to meet the projected demand during the year.

(d) In order to meet the increased demand of coal in coming years, steps are being taken to open new mines, reorganise existing mines, improve efficiency and optimise coal production. Close coordination is being maintained with consumers and the transport sector to ensure that the coal produced can be reached to consumers. Strict watch is also being maintained to avoid pilferage enroute.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों में अतिरिक्त श्रमिक

3129. **डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :**
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड और उसकी सहयोगी कंपनियों में अतिरिक्त श्रमिक हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अनुमान के अनुसार अतिरिक्त श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन श्रमिकों की छंटनी करने के बजाय इन्हें आधुनिक तकनीकों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित कर और उनकी क्षमता बढ़ा कर उनकी सेवाओं का और अधिक कारगर उद्देश्यों के लिए इस्तेमाल करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन्हें प्रशिक्षण और आधुनिक तकनीकों की व्यवहारिक जानकारी देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कोयला मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० नयमेगौड़ा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) उनकी संख्या 17,222 है।

(ग) और (घ) अतिरिक्त श्रमशक्ति की जहां भी आवश्यक होता है, विनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणियों में विशिष्ठ प्रशिक्षण/पुनः प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने के बाद निरन्तर आधार पर फालतू कामगार क्षेत्र से कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में वर्टिकल तथा क्षितिज रूप में दोनों ही